

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 16. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1812.

[Vol. 2 6.]

HAVING seen a publication in the Kentucky Gazette, under the signature of John Crump, which publication is designed in a deceptive and malicious manner to injure me, and impose on the public, I think it proper for the information of those who are not acquainted with the circumstances which gave rise to said publication, to submit the following narrative and certificates. This Hezekiah Rickett named in Crump's publication, was employed by Mr. Daniel, my principal workman, to assist him about my building; who for improper conduct, I turned off. On a settlement with said Rickett, I through mistake, gave my note for fifteen shillings more than was due him—Rickett put the note into the hands of William Hunter for collection—Hunter applied to me for the money—I let him know there was a mistake of fifteen shillings in Rickett's favour. Mr. Daniel who was acquainted with the whole circumstances, drew up a statement, shewing the mistake, which statement and money I gave to Hunter, requesting him to have the mistake rectified, and pay Rickett the amount I owed him; Rickett refused to correct the mistake, saying he would have the whole amount of the note; after having counselled with a squire, who advised him to get the money, keep the note and warrant for the fifteen shillings; he applied to Hunter the second time, requesting him to give up the money and let him keep the note, as it was the opinion of the squire, that Hunter could not be hurt; Hunter refused to do it, upon which Rickett went off; early the next morning he returned with John Crump, his brother-in-law, stating to Hunter that he had concluded to receive the money, drawing the note out of his pocket saying, here is the note; Hunter not being apprised of the deception, pays Rickett the money and one shilling over, expecting to receive the note—but Rickett pocketed both money and note; Hunter being much displeased at the imposition, Crump agreed to be answerable for any damages Hunter might sustain; Hunter came immediately and informed me, that Rickett had deceived him; that after he had paid him the money he refused to give up the note. Hunter and myself went after Rickett, wishing to get my note, believing he intended to trade it off, being informed that he said he meant to do me all the injury he could—we overtook him. I demanded my note or the money; he refused to give up either, picking up a stone, making offers to throw it at me and threatening to split my brains out. When we came to the yard gate he dropped his stone, and took up a large stick, taking it with him into Crump's house. I proposed that he might choose two or three men, submit the whole case to them, and I would abide their decision, which he refused to do, making use of the most provoking language, calling me a liar and a scoundrel. Finding I could not bring him to a settlement, I concluded to go home; he followed me into the yard, continuing to abuse me, which was such an outrage on my feelings that I was provoked to come him; however justly his conduct might have merited the chastisement which he got, I am sorry that I pursued such a mode of redress.

By a reference to the annexed certificates you will find the improper use that has been attempted to be made of several names that are subscribed to a certificate published by John Crump. I have no recollection of using the language concerning John Crump, as stated by Benjamin Johnson and Fry in their affidavit; but do recollect saying, there was other proof that did contradict John Crump's statement.

A. BOURNE.

IN consequence of a recent publication under the signature of John Crump, in which it appears that the character of Mr. Ambrose Bourne is assailed—being called on by said Bourne, to state the declarations that were made by said Crump and John Jones, in evidence, respecting the splitting of a stick, which was produced on a trial the 4th day of January last, when I presided as a magistrate on said trial. So far as my memory serves me, that said Bourne taking the stick in his hand, asked said Crump whether he, the said Bourne, did split this stick over Hez. Rickett's as it now is; and said Crump's answer was that "you did split it just as it now is," at there was a piece split off the side of the said stick which lies in my yard." John Jones then being called on by said Bourne, stated that he the said Jones did split said stick over his negro man Scot, observing that the stick appeared to be split a little further up, given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1812.

WE do hereby certify, that we were present at the trial alluded to above, and believe the above statements are substantially the truth.

David Baker,
John Broadus, Jr.
Ninian Kilgus,
Joseph Scruggins.

WE do hereby certify, that previous to the affray which took place between Amb. Bourne and Hez. Rickett, that we did particularly examine the stick which was produced on the day of trial, the 4th day of January last, and that said stick was considerably split, being informed by John Jones that he had split said stick over his negro man, given under our hands this 25th day of March, 1812.

John Broadus,
John Daniel.

WE the subscribers seeing our names in the Kentucky Gazette, fixed, to a publication designed, as we conceive, to injure the reputation of Amb. Bourne, which was by no means our design in signing said certificate, as we did not know that our names would have been so improperly applied: we feel it our duty to say, that although we did not conceive that the evidence of John Jones did invalidate the testimony of John Crump in the above case. Yet from a long acquaintance with said Bourne, we believe him to be a peaceable man, a man of strict truth, and by no means deserving the character given him in said publication; given under our hands this 20th day of March, 1812.

George Vallandigham,
Abraham Christian,
Walter Prather,
Samuel Burtner,
John Whitmore.

Blank Bills of Lading and
Bills of Exchange
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LOTTERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Lexington Juvenile Library.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	\$150	- is -	\$ 150
2 - do -	100	- is -	200
3 - do -	50	- is -	150
10 - do -	20	- is -	200
20 - do -	5	- is -	100
50 - do -	2	- is -	100
100 - do -	1 50 c.	- is -	150
150 - do -	1	- is -	150

336 prizes, amounting to \$1200
864 blanks.

1200 tickets at \$1 each \$1200
Subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are sold, which may be had on application to

WILLIAM ESSEX JR.
THOS. P. HART,
WILLIAM A. LEAVY,
JOHN ADRIN,
R. C. S. MACCOUN.

Directors of
the Library and
Managers of
the Lottery

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND
MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED BY
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent
& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden
Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.
They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmata, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Waldermaier, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LOCKWOOD respectfully announces to the public, that she intends re-commencing her Seminary for the Education of Young Ladies, on Monday the 15th inst.—Grateful for the confidence hitherto reposed, she hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Lexington, April 6th, 1812.—15-3t

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his summer session will commence on the 1st Monday in May next, at his dwelling-house on West-Hickman in Jessamine county; at which time and place, a very limited number of Students will be received if application be made in due time. Terms as usual—ten dollars payable in advance by the session. No pupil can be admitted without complying with these terms.

S. WILSON.
FOREST-HILL, April 4th, 1812. 15-4t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Farmer's

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.
Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

MENTELLE'S COMMISSION STORE. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE 17 Bales of Cotton, First Quality, by the Bale.

Best Lancaster Rappee Snuff. A variety of Fresh Garden Seed.

Early York Cabbage, \$ Scarlet Radish
Red do. \$ Salmon do.
Drumhead do. \$ Fine Holland Lettuce
Curled Savoy do. \$ Early Ice Cabbage Let-
White Turnip Radish \$ tuce.
Scarlet do. do. \$
Expected in a few days.

Red Russian or Carna- \$ Black do.
nation Celery \$ Fine Early Cucumbers
Large Solid White Ce- \$ Early Dutch Turnips
lery \$ Green Curled Endive
Large Solid Green do. \$ Sweet Marjoram
Red Beets \$ Large Sweet Basil
White Spanish Radish \$
FLOWERS.

Norsturtian or Capu- \$ Double large Lark
cinea \$ Spurs
China Aster, double \$ Sensitive Plant

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Respecting the enrolling and licensing of
Steam-Boats.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, a Steam-boat employed or intended to be employed only in a river or bay of the United States, owned wholly or in part by an alien, resident within the United States, may and shall be enrolled and licensed, as if the same belonged to a citizen of the United States, according to and subject to all the conditions, limitations and provisions contained in the act, entitled "an act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," except that in such case no oath or affirmation shall be required that the said boat belongs to a citizen or citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of such Steam-boat, upon application for enrollment or license, shall give bond to the collectors of the district to and for the use of the United States, in the penalty of one thousand dollars with sufficient surety, conditioned that the said boat shall not be employed in other water than the rivers and bays of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the Senate.
February 24th, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding
eleven millions of dollars.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorised to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars, at an interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum payable quarterly, to be applied in addition the monies now in the treasury, or which may be received from other sources, to defray any of the expenses which have been, or may, during the present session of Congress, be authorised by law, and for which appropriations have been or may, during the present session of Congress, be made by law: Provided, That no engagement nor contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the first day of January next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, or by a commissioner of loans for the sum to be borrowed by virtue of this act, or for any part thereof, bearing an interest of six per centum, and reimbursable as aforesaid; which stock, thus created, shall be transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the existing public debt of the United States; and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the President of the United States to cause the said certificates of stock, or any part thereof, to be sold: Provided, That no such stock shall be sold under par.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of the said debt as the United States are now pledged annually to pay or reimburse, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock which may be created by virtue of this act; it shall

accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund yearly such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same shall become due, and may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan and they are further authorised to apply, from time to time, such sum or sums out of the said fund as they may think proper, towards redeeming by purchase, and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest and principal sums, or any of them, in manner aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the banks in Columbia to lend any part of the sum authorised to be borrowed by virtue of this act, any thing in any of their charters of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the Senate.
March 14, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to "an act providing for the
accommodation of the General Post-office,
and Patent-office, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Post-Master-General, under the direction of the President of the United States, be authorised to repair and finish, in a suitable manner for the accommodation of the post-office department and the patent office, the two stories of the building purchased for the government, by authority of the aforesaid act, being the first and second stories, including also sundry repairs on the outside and in the garret of said building, upon the principles stated in the report of the post-master-general, dated January fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the repairs can be properly made, and before the commencement of the next annual session of Congress, the general post-office and the city post-office shall be removed to said public building.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of completing the aforesaid work, there be appropriated from any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand, two hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-one cents, including the sum of two thousand, three hundred dollars now in the Treasury, and also the sum of one thousand, three hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy cents, now in the hands of Thomas Munroe, superintendent of the city of Washington, being unexpended balances of the sum of twenty thousand dollars, authorised by the act of April twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and ten, to which act this is a supplement.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the Senate.
March 7, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Board of commissioners
west of Pearl River.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby directed to settle the accounts of the board of commissioners west of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, and to allow each of them the sum of six dollars per day for every day's actual attendance on the board, subsequent to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, except for the eighty-four days already provided for.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the Senate.
March 10, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the defence of our
Maritime Frontier.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in addition to the sums already appropriated, for the purposes of fortifying and defending the maritime frontier of the United States; and that the same be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the Senate.
March 10, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Giving further time for registering claims to land in the western district of the territory of Orleans.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming lands in the western district of the territory of Orleans, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the Register of the Land Office, for the said district, shall be allowed until the first day of November next, to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims to the Register of the Land Office at Opelousas; and the notices and evidences so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver of public monies of the said Land Office at Opelousas, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties in relation to the claims thus filed before the first day of November next, as if notice of the same had been given before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that their decisions shall be subject to the revision of Congress. And it shall be the duty of the said Register and Receiver to make to the Secretary of the Treasury, a report of all the claims thus filed with the Register of the Land Office, together with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, with their opinion, and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; which report together with a list of the claims, which, in the opinion of the Register and Receiver, ought be confirmed, shall be laid by the Secretary of the Treasury before Congress at their next session, for their determination thereon. The said Register and Receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duty shall be the same, in relation to the claims filed as aforesaid, as was required of the clerk to the Board of Commissioners for adjusting claims to land in the said district; and the said Register, Receiver and Clerk, shall each be allowed fifty cents for each claim filed according to his act, and on which a decision shall be made, whether such decision be in favour of, or against the claim; which allowance of fifty cents shall be in full compensation for their services under this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the Senate.
March 10, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the time of holding the circuit courts
of the United States at Knoxville, in the dis-
trict of East-Tennessee, in the state of Ten-
nessee.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the first section of an act, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act establishing Circuit Courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio," passed on the 22d day of March, 1808, as provides that the sessions of the said Circuit Courts shall be held at Knoxville, in East-Tennessee, on the third Monday of October annually, shall be and is hereby repealed; and from and after the passing of this act, said Circuit Courts shall be held at Knoxville, in the district of East-Tennessee, on the second Monday in October, annually, and continue until all the business therein depending be disposed of, and that all actions, causes, pleas, processes and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which shall be returnable to or depending in the said Circuit Court of the United States, to be held at Knoxville, on the third Monday of October next, shall be returned, and held, continued to and be proceeded upon on the second Monday in October next, in the same manner they would have been if this change had not been made.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice
President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
March 10, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

TAKEN UP by David Thomas, four miles
from Lexington, on Cane run, a Sorrel Mare,
blaze face, no brand, left hind foot white, four-
teen hands high, 12 or 13 years old, appraised
to 8 dollars.

G. R. TOMPKINS.
Jan. 25, 1812. 15-3t

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

AN ACT,
Directing the mode of choosing Electors,
to vote for a President and Vice-President
of the United States.

APPROVED, Feb. 8, 1812.

§ 1. BE it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That this state shall be divided into three districts for the purpose of electing twelve electors, to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, in the following manner, to wit: The first district shall be composed of the counties of Adair, Breckenridge, Butler, Christian, Caldwell, Cumberland, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hopkins, Henderson, Livingston, Logan, Barren, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Pulaski, Union, Warren and Wayne. The second district shall be composed of the Counties of Washington, Bullitt, Jefferson, Shelby, Henry, Gallatin, Franklin, Nelson, Mercer, Casey, Lincoln, Garrard, Rockcastle, Knox, Clay, Madison and Estill. The third district shall be composed of the counties of Floyd, Greenup, Lewis, Fleming, Bath, Montgomery, Clarke, Bourbon, Nicholas, Mason, Bracken, Harrison, Pendleton, Campbell, Boone, Scott, Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the qualified voters in this commonwealth, shall meet at their respective court houses or place appointed by law, for holding elections in their respective precincts within each county, on the second Monday in November next, and vote for four fit persons, who shall be residents of the district as electors, to vote for a President of the United States. The same rules and regulations shall be observed by the several sheriffs, clerks, judges and voters, as is provided by law, in electing members to the general assembly.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, that the several sheriffs, holding elections in any election precinct, shall meet at their respective court houses, on the fifth day inclusive, after the commencement of the election; and there make faithful addition of the number of votes taken in their counties; and the sheriff in each county, shall, on the tenth day inclusive, after the commencement of the election, meet as follows, to wit: Those in the first district, at the court house of Barren; those in the second, at the court house of Mercer; and, those in the third, at the court house of Bourbon; and then and there, compare the polls of their respective districts, in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, and in case of failure, subject to the same penalties, as are prescribed by law, in electing members to congress; and shall certify under their hands and seals, the persons elected in their several districts; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county where the polls are compared, to transmit such certificates of election to the secretary of state, within six days after such meeting of the sheriffs under the penalty of two thousand dollars, to be collected by motions in any court having cognizance of the same; ten days previous notice being given; and the secretary, on the receipt of such certificate, shall cause the names of those persons so elected, to be published in the Gazette of the public printer.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, That the electors so elected, shall meet at the state house in the town of Frankfort, on the first Wednesday in December thereafter, and there vote for a President and vice President of the United States; and make return thereof, agreeable to the law of the United States, in that case, made and provided. And the sheriffs, for attending and comparing the polls under this act, shall be entitled to the same allowance, and paid in the same manner, as for attending and comparing the polls for members of congress; and each elector shall be allowed two dollars for every twenty five miles he shall necessarily travel, and two dollars per day, while attending in Frankfort as an elector; for which the auditor is hereby directed to issue his warrant on the treasury.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That the sheriff of any county in which any person chosen as an elector shall reside, shall give such elector or electors, notice in writing of his being elected, within four days from the day of comparing the polls; and on failure, shall be subject to be fined one thousand dollars, by any circuit court of this commonwealth, ten days previous notice being given him, that a motion will be made.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale, and possession given immediately, of his HOUSE & LOTS in Mayville, on the front street, and FOUR OUT LOTS back of the streets. Apply to James Chambers, Esq or to Mr. Chs. Gallagher, to shew the premises—and for the terms: as also to J. SAVARY.

Millersburg, 15th April, 1812.

Clarke County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Nathan Tucker, living on Stoner, near George Miller's horse mill, four miles from Winchester, a sorrel mare, six years old, 14 hands high, star and snip, has a white spot on her left jaw, shod all round, appraised to \$30. Also a bay horse 14 1/4 hands high, 9 years old, shod before and a lump on his right fore leg, some saddle marks, appraised to \$25. Posted before me this 12th day of February, 1812.

John Ward, J. C. C.

Clarke County, sec.

TAKEN UP by Reason Ridgway, living on the waters of Howard's Lower Creek, 2 1/2 miles from Winchester, a Dark Bay Filley, two years old past, about 15 hands high, with a long star in his forehead and a small snip on the nose no brand perceivable, appraised to \$15 before me this 29th day of November, 1811.

Henry W. Calmes, J. P.

KENTUCKY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

For insuring Houses and other property, from LOSSES by FIRE.

THE Society being now organized, applications for Insurance may be made every day from ten o'clock until two at Mr. Lewis Sanders's store in Lexington.

Agreeably to the law incorporating the society, Houses and Buildings are to be insured, on a mutual plan—that is, the parties applying for insurance, are both insured and insurers, and premiums once paid, the insured have no other or further to pay; unless from heavy losses, the society should be constrained to call on the members for a quota, to be apportioned to the amount insured by each, so as always to keep up a fund to promptly meet and pay said loss or losses.

This plan is conceived to be the most advantageous to the insurers—in as much as all profit to be made by offices of insurance, by this plan, goes to every member insured therein; as well as that it keeps the whole of the money paid for the premiums, in the state, to circulate amongst ourselves.

Merchandise, machinery, household furniture and other effects, will be insured for a premium to be paid annually or monthly, or for a longer period, as may be agreed by the parties applying for the same. This premium will be found full as low as in any insurance office to the eastward.

A copy of the laws incorporating the society, and of the bye-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the society, as also the scale of premiums for insurance, may be had on application at their office.

When applications shall have been made for insurance to an amount equal to twenty thousand dollars, the society are authorised by law, to issue policies, which will be done according to law.

Agents will forthwith be appointed throughout the state, to receive applications for insurance, of which due notice will be given.

Mutual Assurance Office, 30th March, 1812.

JAMES MORRISON, Pres't.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

New Invented Light Water Proof

SUMMER HATS.

By A. P. Levett, to be had at A. Sheriff's new store, Main street.

16—1f

Mrs. BROWN

Inform the Ladies that she has imported a superior assortment of the most elegant and

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY:

Amongst which are a great variety of

Straw Bonnets, Hat Covers,

Cottage silk do. Large Dolls,

Jockey do. Mitred do. Fashionable straw

The Argus do. Gimp,

Black Dunstable and Silk Handkerchiefs,

Chip do. Wax Beads,

Black Grape do. Boss Cotton,

Honey Comb Turbans, Velvet Trimmings,

Basket do. Silk Cord,

Pull Dress Turbans, Superb Lace and Rose

Half Dress do. Wreaths for dresses,

Sattins, Modes, Pelongs, White Kid Gloves,

Black Lace, Extra Long, Short do.

White do. Black Ostrich Feath-

Ladies' Silk Hose, ers, White do.

Ribbons, broad and nar- Italian Artificial Flow-

row, ers,

All coloured Crape, Elegant Fans, Gold

Fashionable Silk, Fringe Tassels,

Shawls, A variety of Fashion-

Cotton do. able Buttons.

And has on hand a handsome assortment of

Muslin, Cambricks & Lenos.

16—1f

Lexington, April 11th, 1812.

To Rent.

A Large Log House

On Main street, adjoining Patterson Bain's.

—ALSO—

A Pasture Lot,

Convenient to town.—For particulars, apply to

JAMES P. PARKER.

16—2f

BENJAMIN KARRACK.

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that

he has commenced business in Lexington,

and has opened a shop in Mr. Bain's new house,

situated on the corner of Cross and Main Cross

streets. He trusts his experience is such as to

enable him to give satisfaction to those who

may call on him as a new beginner.

16—3f

April 11, 1812.

THE CELEBRATED RUNNING HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Originally called Johnson's Colt,

IS now in high health and vig-

our, and will stand at my farm

near Lexington, on Russell's road,

& be let to mares on the following

terms: For the season, Ten Dollars, payable on

or before the 25th of December next, in wheat,

rye, corn, oats, hemp, wool, linen, linsey, beef

on foot, pork, lard, whiskey or sugar, to be de-

livered at the stand or in Lexington, at the

market prices; which may be discharged by

the payment of Six Dollars within the season,

which will expire on the 16th day of July.—

The single leap Four dollars, cash in hand.—

Insurance Twelve Dollars. Any person put-

ting four or more mares, shall have a deduc-

tion of One Dollar on each.—Mares from a dis-

tance pastured and grain fed on moderate

terms; but no responsibility for escapes or ac-

cidents.

DARE-DEVIL having stood for a number of

years in Lexington, renders it unnecessary to

recapitulate his pedigree and performances an-

nually.—[they can be seen at the stable].—I

shall therefore only observe, as a runner and

foal getter, his superiority appears to be ad-

mitted by all; and that he is a native, and not

imported.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

March 30th, 1812.

TAKEN UP by Elisha Cravens, of Jessa-

mine county, a Bay Horse, about nine years

old, 14 1/2 hands high, a star in his face, and

marked with the geers—appraised to \$40.

P. HIGBEE.

January 6th, 1812.

15—3*

IF Matthias Green, who removed to Kentu-

cky from the state of Maryland still live, and

should read this paper, he will apply at this of-

fice without delay, where he will be informed

of something of much consequence.

Foreign Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

The Pope is said to have, at last, complied with Bonaparte's demand, by nominating the vacant bishoprics in France and its dominions, since when he has been freed from all restraint and granted a palace at Parma, in Italy.

Mr. Russell, our charge d' affaires in England had an audience of introduction by Marquis Wellesley to the Prince Regent on the 24th January.

The Riots in Nottingham, England, have not been quelled notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the British government. Many new line of battle ships are ordered to be built. The Dutch and French possessions in Java have been completely reduced and are declared to form a part of the English East India Company's possessions in India, and subject to the government of Bengal.

A pompous account to Venegas, is given by Calleja, of the capture of the Revolutionists of Zaraqaro in Mexico, which Calleja declares he will destroy at his leaving it. Another is given by Porlier, of the destruction of their cannon foundry at Tequaloya. These mole-hills of skirmishes are converted into mountains of conquest by the *bragadocias* of the Spanish governmental Viceroy. St. Domingo is in an unsettled state. Petion's black generals are dissatisfied with each other—their letters to Christophe have been intercepted. Petion is menaced with an attack by land and sea: he will command in person for his defence.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

The ship Midas, Slocum, from Liverpool for this port, has arrived at New-Bedford. It is supposed the Midas sailed on the 10th of February.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Several transports are going to the Mediterranean with the *Furiuse*, laden with ordnance-stores of every description; amongst which 20,000 stand of arms, 10,000 sabres, 1000 barrels of powder, and a great quantity of ball cartridge, form a part. The transports go direct to Minorca. The arms, it is understood, are intended for a Legion of Greeks, which is raising in the Ionian Isles, and for the Spaniards in Catalonia.

The following is a statement of the arms shipped from the tower, for Spain and Portugal, to the 31st December:—Spain 337,000 muskets, 46,000 carbines, 8600 pistols, 101,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, 50,000,000 ball cartridges, 8,500,000 lead balls, 35,900 powder barrels. Portugal 484,008 muskets, 600 carbines, 21,200 rifles, 6900 pistols, 50,000 sets of accoutrements, 11,607,000 ball cartridges, 60,000 lead balls, and 3000 powder barrels.

LONDON, January 30.

We have received this morning a letter from Nottingham, which states, that the same outrageous proceedings continue with unabated violence.

The spirit of insurrection which has so long disgraced the county of Nottingham, has been rendered doubly alarming from the secrecy with which it has been conducted, and the dispatch with which the objects it embraces have been carried into execution.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT

FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Orbit captain Bool, arrived at this port yesterday, in the short passage of 29 days from Liverpool. She left that port on the 28th of February, and has put the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of London papers to the evening of the 26th, and Lloyd's List of the same date.

The restrictions on the Prince-Regent were removed on the expiration of the act of parliament by which they were laid on; and his royal highness has retained the whole of the old ministry, having previously made overtures to lords Grey and Grenville to join the administration, which were rejected.

Lord Castlereagh has succeeded to Ld. Wellesley's situation in the ministry.

Lord Sidmouth is expected to take a seat in the cabinet; and Mr. Bragge Bathurst to join the present administration.

The Duke of Richmond is spoken of as desirous of returning home. Earl Powys is reported to be likely to succeed him.

Peace between England and Sweden, and war with the United States, were events daily expected. Heavy impressions were making for manning the British navy supposed to be preparatory to a state of hostility with this country.

The king of the two Sicilies has abdicated the throne.

The Emperor of the French has seized on Swedish Pomerania, as a part of a plan to appropriate to himself the whole southern coast of the Baltic.

The United States' sloop of war Hornet sailed from Cowes for Cherbourg on the 13th February.

February 20.

Lord Liverpool received the seals of the Foreign office yesterday, to hold in trust till a successor is appointed.

The marquis Wellesley yesterday resigned the seal of office. Lords Sidmouth, Castlereagh and Buckinghamshire, will, we understand, have seats in the cabinet. It is also said that lord Powis is to succeed the duke of Richmond in Ireland, his Grace having expressed a wish to return home.

Yesterday about half past two o'clock, the Marquis Wellesley had an audience

of the Prince Regent, and resigned the seals of office, as secretary of state for foreign affairs.

February 21.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a hot press took place on the river Thames. The River Fencibles were called out to assist the impress service. About 200 men were taken on board the tender in consequence.

February 22.

Yesterday at three o'clock, Lord Viscount Castlereagh was introduced to the prince regent at Carlton house, and received at the hands of his royal highness, the seals of chief secretary of state for foreign affairs. A morning paper states, that his lordship, previous to his accepting this high office, came to an explicit understanding with Mr. Perceval, on the question concerning the Catholics of Ireland, as far as respecting his own real sentiments on that important subject. No other official appointment took place.

Boston, March 21.

By the Gov. Sumner, from Gibraltar, I have received a Chronicle of that place of the 25th Jan. from which I have made the following extracts.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 25.

The master of a coasting vessel arrived at Algeiras, from Alicante, in the beginning of this week, reports, that on the 16th, when he sailed, intelligence had been received of Valencia having capitulated on the 9th, Gen. Blake remaining prisoner of war with about 5000 troops who had followed him into the city, after the defeat of the 26th. He adds, that Generals Mahi and Freyre, with their two divisions, making, together, 10,000 men, had succeeded in effecting their retreat towards Alicante, although an attempt had been made by the enemy to get them included in the capitulation, as was the case with Vedal's troops when Dupont surrendered.

As the Packet was coming out of Malta, she boarded H. M. ship *Active*, which had captured the French frigate *Pomone*, of 46 guns, and 350 men after a severe action, in which the former had ten men killed and sixteen wounded.

Domestic Intelligence.

RECRUITING REGULATIONS.

For the purpose of Raising the Additional Army of the United States.

The States and Territories shall be divided into six departments, thus:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Orleans, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana and Michigan will compose one department. Head quarters at Lexington.

Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina one department. Head quarters at Columbia.

Virginia, Maryland, and the Territory of Columbia, one department. Head quarters at Washington.

Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey one department. Head quarters at Carlisle.

New-York and Connecticut, one department. Head quarters at New-York.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine,

Vermont, and New Hampshire, one department. Head quarters at Boston.

A superior officer will be stationed in each department, who will have his quarters, at the place appointed for head quarters, and be charged with the recruiting service within the same.

The States and Territories will be divided into forty-eight recruiting districts, as follows:

Kentucky will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Lexington and Louisville.

Ohio will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Chillicothe and Zanesville.

Tennessee will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Knoxville and Nashville.

Orleans Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at New-Orleans.

Louisiana Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at St. Genevieve.

Mississippi territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Washington.

Indiana Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Vincennes.

Michigan Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Detroit.

Georgia will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Louisville and Savannah.

South Carolina will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Columbia and Charleston.

North Carolina will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Salisbury, Fayetteville and Tarborough.

Virginia (with the eastern shore) six districts. Principal rendezvous at Finckle, Morgantown, Lynchburg, Winchester, and Fredericksburg.

Maryland, Columbia, and the eastern shore of Virginia, will compose three districts.—Principal rendezvous at Baltimore, Fredericktown, and Easton.

Pennsylvania will compose three districts.—Principal rendezvous at Philadelphia, Carlisle, and Pittsburg.

Delaware will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Wilmington.

Jersey will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at N. Brunswick.

New-York will compose five districts. Principal rendezvous at New-York, Schenectady, Rome, Canandagua, and Wilkesborough.

Connecticut will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Litchfield.

Rhode Island will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Providence.

Massachusetts will compose three districts. Principal rendezvous at Boston, Springfield, and Pittsfield.

Maine will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Augusta, and Portland.

Vermont will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Montpelier, and Burlington.

New-Hampshire will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Concord and Dartmouth.

An officer will be stationed in each recruiting district, who will have his quarters at the place appointed for the principal rendezvous therein, and will be charged with superintending the recruiting service, mustering, and disciplining the recruits.

The officers commanding in departments in relation to the recruiting service, will receive orders from the War office, and will make their returns and reports, and direct their official correspondence accordingly.

The officers commanding in the recruiting districts will receive orders from the commanding officer of the department, to whom they will report, and address their correspondence and all applications.

The company officers who shall be ordered to recruit, will receive orders from the commanding officer in the district, to whom they will report weekly, and address their correspondence.

The officers commanding in

strutted to say, that he did not appear in disguise, but (to them) in his proper character. If this is the case (which we do not believe) how does it happen that it has been kept a secret. It has always been the custom with the "leading federalists" on the approach of a distinguished character to make it known by issuing a bulletin. The approach of Francis James Jackson was duly announced, and a number of the "choice spirits" went out, met him on his way, and escorted him into town, and gave him a dinner at the Exchange! But Mr. Coore pays a visit at a certain time, and none but certain men must know it. There is more in this business "than meets the eye." Look out!

It is now stated for the first time, that Mr. Morier, the late British Charge des Affairs, was in this town a short time before Mr. Coore, and that a convocation of "choice spirits" was held, no doubt for the purpose of renewing their mutual pledge of "integrity of intention." *Bost. Pat.*

GREAT HASTE.

We have it from good authority, that on Sunday last, the day on which the news of Henry's conspiracy arrived here, a letter was despatched to an officer of the British government in Canada.

The President of the United States has called on the governor of Ohio, for twelve hundred men to march immediately for Detroit. The governor has accordingly issued his orders to the commandants of divisions, who are each to furnish 300 men, to be divided into five companies. A draft will be immediately made on the militia, unless a sufficient number should volunteer their services.—We understand that several gentlemen, in this country, are at present engaged in raising volunteer companies.

We learn that captain Manary, of the Rangers, has received orders to march on next Monday week, to Urbana, in Campaign county, where he is to be met by Governor Meigs, who will after proper examination, give the necessary orders and directions for the protection of our frontier. Already the company is made up, and from the coolness and experience of the captain, much good will doubtless result to those inhabitants who, from their situation, are most exposed to hostile incursions from the Indians.

Scioto Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas G. Watkins, of Tennessee, to Captain Jacob Ellison, of this county, dated

JEFFERSON, (TEN.) March 26.

"DEAR SIR,

"This moment we received orders to march against the Creek Indians. They have killed twenty families on Elk River; we march this moment."

ANNAPOLIS, March 25.

THE GLEANER.—On Saturday evening last three seamen made their escape from on board the British ketch Gleaner, lying off this harbour. Before they reached the shore they were observed by some on board, and several cannon and a number of small arms were fired; but without effect, or even deterring them from their object. They were however quickly pursued by three or four officers and a number of men armed with muskets, &c. and notwithstanding they had been informed by a justice of the peace that there was no authority by which the deserters could be apprehended or delivered up, or that would justify so wanton an insult to the dignity of an independent nation, they determined to compel the return of the deserters (if found) by force of arms. They had not proceeded far before they were followed by a party of twelve or fifteen citizens who (under the impression of the deserters being impressed Americans) had armed themselves with the laudible determination of rescuing them at all hazard had they been taken, and securing the offenders against the dignity of the states. The Englishmen were met on their return after a fruitless search for the deserters; and on their arms being demanded, (dreading the consequences of resistance and seeing there was no possibility of escape,) very submissively delivered them up and were marched into town as prisoners of war. The citizens, with that true generosity which has ever characterized the American people, discharged the arms they had taken, delivered them to the prisoners and sent them back to their masters vessel unhurt, but without the loss of another seaman; who, finding himself in a free country, disdained their threats and boldly refused to return on board.

We have thought proper to make this plain statement of facts as they occurred, as there is no doubt but the affair will be much misrepresented; and this will serve to do away any erroneous opinions which may be entertained on the subject.

Recruiting in Canada.—We have seen copies of handbills circulating in Canada by the British recruiting officers. They offer Five Guineas Bounty, and a quantity of land at the end of the service. The term of enlistment is three years.

The British are preparing vessels of war on the Lakes, and marching additional troops to the forts.—*Bost. Pal.*

The company of Rangers raised in the Illinois, under the command of Capt. Whitesides have marched to the most exposed section of their frontier; report says that they are, as fine a company as ever trod the tented field.—*Lotus Gaz.*

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back"

LEXINGTON, APRIL 14, 1812.

"Wars and Rumours of War!"

The news of the day, both foreign and domestic, is of great importance. Great Britain has determined not to recede, and Congress seem at last to have got in earnest, and appear disposed to prepare for war. A ninety day Embargo has been laid to secure our property and notify our commercial citizens that some strong measures will soon be taken. The recruiting service has been actively commenced in various places, and large bodies of Militia are to be raised to march for Detroit and other parts of our frontier. This is all preparatory to the invasion of Canada, now more than ever necessary, as presenting whilst in the possession of Britain, a never failing source of Indian hostility. Until those civilized allies of our Savage neighbours, are expelled from our continent, we must expect the frequent recurrence of the late scenes on the Wabash. Every mail brings us accounts of some murder or other depredation committed by the Indians on our frontier; and the last one advises us that we may expect a general Indian as well as British war. The better the preparation, and the more promptitude and vigour displayed by Congress to meet it, the more will they be entitled to the confidence of the country.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. H. Clay to the Editor of the Reporter, dated

"CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1812.

"I transmit you a copy of an act laying an Embargo for ninety days. This measure is not designed as a substitute of War, but as a component part of that system which government is deliberately forming. Its value consists in the notification it gives to preserve property at home, to bring in as much as is practicable from abroad, and to make preparations for that contest which cannot be much longer deferred. It fixes a period beyond which the present state of things will not continue. An incidental advantage (which however by no means constitutes a leading motive in the adoption of the measure) is that it will deprive Great Britain of those supplies so essential to her continental operations."

AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States, for a limited time.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of ninety days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast with the consents of the President of the U. States; and that the President be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with goods, wares and merchandise on board of such foreign ship or vessel, when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea-letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the United States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor, of such vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which she is bound to depart, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares and merchandise with which she shall be laden, shall be relanded in some port of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandise, shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, of any such ship or vessel shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares or merchandise imported by him or them into any of the

ports of the United States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be used for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act, entitled "An Act, to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred: Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof, may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 4, 1812. APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

We understand private letters from Washington, of the 5th instant state, that Amelia Island had been taken possession of by a detachment of U. States' troops.

This Island is situated near the mouth of the river St. Mary's, and attached to the territory of East Florida—from its contiguity to Savannah and Charleston, affords the most eligible rendezvous for British agents and smugglers.

A report prevailed last week that the Indians had attacked Fort Madison, and taken it. We have no certain accounts as yet; but from corroborative circumstances, it is generally believed to be true, at least in part. The Indians may not have been successful—though from the weak state of the garrison, it was not expected a vigorous assault could be repulsed.

Governor Harrison left Louisville on Tuesday last for Vincennes. It was his intention to have visited Frankfort and Lexington, but he was induced to return in consequence of having received such intelligence of the disposition of the Indians as required his immediate attention. The citizens of Louisville honored him with a public dinner.

Mr. Foster pledges his honour that his sacred majesty has not excited the Indians to make war on us—and yet the Indians after years of peace are preparing to make a common cause with Great Britain!

If Great Britain has not set her savage allies in motion, how happens it that both appear to act at the same moment in concert?

Extract of a letter from the hon. R. M. Johnson, to his friend in Scott county, dated

"CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 28.

"We are determined to declare war before we adjourn, and we are determined to adjourn in a few weeks; say the last of next month. Nothing but the want of troops in the north, prevents a declaration of war at this moment. The times are difficult; honour calls for decision."

Appointments by the Governor.

Benjamin Johnson, of Scott, Judge of the Circuit Court, vice W. Warren, resigned.
William Owsley, of Garrard, Judge of the Court of Appeals, vice James Clarke, resigned.

Lexington is fixed as head-quarters for the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and the territories. Brigadier General Winchester is momentarily expected here.

Monroe, when called before the committee of Foreign Relations, and questioned with respect to the authenticity of the papers, told them that the administration had taken on themselves all responsibility for their authenticity, but for personal gratification if any of the committee wished, he would show the papers. He did so. He was asked whether he would name any persons engaged with Henry. He replied, that they had promised Henry not to do so. One of the committee observed, that this was not the usual legal step, to pardon one, to secrete the accomplices. No, replied the Secretary, but it may be expedient, especially if information can be obtained on no other terms.

He was asked where Henry was, as they had thoughts of immediately dispatching an officer for him. Mr. Monroe told them, that they had agreed with Henry that he should not be molested; at least it was so understood between the parties—and that Henry was now in New-York, or had sailed for Europe.

(Relf.)

THE STRANGER—No. VI.

Knowing the high consideration in which the men of Kentucky hold their wives, mothers, sweethearts and sisters, it was my design first to have endeavoured to regulate the fair, that I might have been the more certain of making some impression on the men. The defection of that hawk-eyed wight Jeremiah Broadbrim, Esq. incapacitated me from progressing on that head to the extent I otherwise should have done.

Out of the four associates I had left, there was not one who had time or inclination to sum up all the foibles of our females and state their evil results to social life and republican institutions. In fact Humphrey is the only one who has sufficient information, and him I would not trust. Were he to commence an ill-natured essay, (for ill-natured it would be if Humphrey should write it in his present mood) go into the street when it was half finished, and there meet the beautiful and witty Miss Brash, (for it was she who floundered him last) smiling graciously on him, in an instant would he dismiss his hatred to woman kind, and if the essay ever saw the light, the last part would partake more of the slavish eulogium than the first of vindictive philippic.

Solomon Squib is so much engaged in observing the dissipation of the town, attending to his many correspondents, that even if he had the inclination or ability to sketch the female character he has no time.

Gulliver Trip has been absent on a tour to the southern parts of the state ever since Jerry deserted me. His versatile genius, if present, might have afforded something which if not correct, would at least be miraculous.

Obadiah Squint is so occupied in writing "the Greenville and Olympian Guide," that he has as little time to spare as Solomon, besides he is such a rhymist that he would rather stand in the stocks four and twenty hours than write a column of prose.

To have undertaken this labour myself would have been a gross piece of presumption; for my short residence here has not put me in possession of a sufficient number of facts. I had often conversed on this subject with Broadbrim, whose information and adroitness of remark astonished me. I felt my inferiority, and was unwilling to treat largely on the subject, with the hope that he would one day become reconciled. Last week my hopes were realized. He sent me the following opinions and observations, informing me at the same that if I saw cause to publish them, I was very welcome to do so and make any comment I chose, but if I still were bent on nourishing the seed plots of liberty, the supercilious fashions and deportment of females, he would withdraw his communication and apply to some of the editors who would publish it under his own countenance.

As I have the privilege of commenting on this paper I give it to the world: I would even give it (so correct is it in the general) without any remark of my own, if such were not the condition.

Jerry is a curious cut-and-thrust kind of a man, and runs away like a whirlwind with every thing he goes at; but he does not always rage without cause.

Opinions and observations of J. Broadbrim, Esq. on the fashions and manners of females.

One who has lived in Kentucky from the time of her primitive simplicity to these days of her consummate depravity, to give vent to the overflowing of a patriotic heart, looks back on the things he has seen with regret and deprecates the degeneracy of the age.

The French fashions were brought to the eastern states, whence they flew like wild-fire to the western country. When Gallic crowns first came to the west, they found the form of woman which nature has framed most delicate, well covered with comfortable vestments from the toe to the neck and wrist in winter, and in summer obscured from the licentious gaze of man. But no sooner had those accursed fashions than their entrance than the homebred wear of our country was more quickly demolished than the throne of the Caesars had been by the importers of our follies. The tender bosom was thrown open to the rude assaults of the winter. The men at first were thrown into a vast trepidation at the sight, but soon became cloved with gazing. Now they have become so common, that a naked bosom is looked on with the same indifference as a sign post. The arm exposed the fate of the bosom and was bared to the shoulder.

An anecdote of my friend Gulliver Trip has often made me laugh, even when I ought to have been sighing at the depravity of the times. Several years since he made a tour through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, where he remained several months to observe their manners and customs. At length he returned to see the girl of his heart and enjoy his travelling lore. He had scarce arrived in town,

"Ere on love's pinions borne, he quickly flew,
"To kiss his dear and learn how she did do."

O. Squint.

He rushed into the parlor with arms expanded, to clasp her to his bosom. His Maria was there, dressed in all the modern elegance, but Gulliver had been with the Indians, and knew not the improvements of the times. Poor simple man! He mistook the dress of elegance for an under petticoat, and if his entrance had been quick, his retreat was more precipitate. Maria followed him in the street and called him to return. Gulliver thought she must be crazy to expose herself in that trim. The idea of her insanity was too much for him to bear; he determined to fly the scene of his happy years and dissipate his sorrows in the strange places of the universe. He flew to Louisville, where casting himself into a flat boat, the unpropitious stream wafted the sorrowful Gulliver to the great mart of the west. An India-man was in the river in which he went to Calcutta, thence to all the regions of the discovered world. Last year he visited Paris, the fountain of fashion. The women he saw in the streets he thought no better than they should be; for they exposed so much to the vulgar gaze, beauties, which he thought ought to be concealed, that he could not judge otherwise than unfavourably of them. One day actuated by this belief, he treated a Countess rather roughly, and if he had not known a little about fast travelling, the gullotine would have formed an acquaintance with him. On his way to Calais it occurred to him that Maria might only have been dressed like the countess; as virtuous too, and not much deranged in her understanding. He returned and found all as he had surmised, but he only came to witness the interment of his love, whom the consumption had given to the grave.

Thus was Maria Lustring sent before her time to the last stage of the human traveller by dressing a-la-mode francaise, which of all the modes that ever yet was invented is best calculated to tenant the church yard with young people. The breast of all the human system, is the part most sensible to cold, and ought to be carefully guarded. The "burning it to the blast" added to the prevention which corsets give to the circulation of the blood and free aspiration, curtails the lives of many, and

renders the face of a maid of twenty-five such a frightful object. Let those who read this, turn to the votaries of fashion and learn the solution of their tooth-aches, rheumatisms, colds, pleuritis and consumptions: from their dress and habits of life. It is sufficient to shock the soul of the Philanthropist to read the bills of mortality of New-York and Philadelphia. One fourth of those who have died in many of the months, are carried off by the consumption, and every monthly return shows more who have been taken off by this complaint than any other. But still the rage of fashion goes on, and in all probability will progress till an effeminate and worthless race of men shall supplant the present, and Columbus be no more respected for vigour of body and intellect than the degenerate East-Indians.

The customs of our "ladies" render them unfit for domestic society. They are not as the companions of Republicans should be. Housewifery is an old affair that was well enough for our grandmothers, but is not the thing for women of these times to attend to; neither is the improvement of the female mind an object of importance. To deck the exterior is all that is studied. A few frivolous accomplishments are sometimes added, that dignified simplicity of manners, that refinement of taste, which renders woman truly amiable, is seldom held up to view & is not sought for. The transitory pleasures of dissipation are all the enjoyments of the fashionable sex. They cannot retire into themselves and draw sweet solace from conscious innocence. Their husbands and children are left to chance for the duties of wife and mother which are lost in the vain glitter of parade.

When their constitutions are so impaired as to drive them from dissipation, they retire to pass the rest of their lives in infirm & splenetic; fortunate if their escapes have been so great as not to abridge the residue of existence. That our government is very much weakened and degraded by the influence of women, is a fact too palpable. It has arrived to such an excess in the general government of the union, that I fear all the virtues of representation, will not be able to prevent its advancing so far as to endanger our constituted liberties. The forms of nobility are prohibited by the constitution, & are at war with the general sentiment. The wives of our most important functionaries associating with those of lords, ministers, &c. imbibe aristocratic notions. The general ignorance in which the female mind is enveloped, renders the triumph over their patriotism easy, for it is not founded in principle. That orders exist among the women at the city of Washington similar to those in monarchical governments I am credibly informed. The wife of the president takes precedence, a French princess is next, and the wives of the secretaries &c. follow in gradation. Nor is all this mere matter of form. Any person wishing an office, if he will become intimate with those ladies of state, and give them flattery, is sure of his object. Swarms of parasite office-hunters every year resort to the city and crowd the trains of the noblesse, and creep into the stations that ought to be given to merit. The distractions that vain and designing women have created in other governments will be seen in ours, if the eyes of the Americans are not opened to a sense of their true interests. There ought to be no juggling in our government; but until the women are cast from power, parasite monkeys will feed on the bounty of the nation, and her offices be abused.

To these few observations and facts the public are welcome. The irregularities of the females must have a remedy, or they will destroy our freedom. When flattery exercised on the wife of a functionary of government can bring the husband to the views of the parasite, we may say with the poet "there is something rotten in Denmark."

More facts might be adduced: the evil results of such proceedings might be now minutely investigated, but let the citizen whose rights are insulted and whose liberties are endangered, enquire for himself.

What I have said is nothing more than the bounden duty of

J. Broadbrim.

Let the public ponder on Jerry's communication till my next number appears. I have something to say on the same subject.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

MARRIED.

On the 28th of March at the residence of the President of the United States, by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, THOMAS TOWN, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, to Mrs. LUCY WASHINGTON sister of Mrs. Madison.

On Wednesday the 1st inst. BEN. TAYLOR, Esq. of Georgetown, to Miss THEODOCIA PAYNE, of Fayette County.

THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. VOS.

Last Night this Season.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, Will be presented (first time in this place) the celebrated Tragedy of

DE MONFORT,

OR

THE FORCE OF HATE.

Written by Joanna Bailie.

To which will be added, the favorite Farce called

THE VILLAGE LAWYER,

OR

MERCHANT OUTWITTED.

For particulars, see bills.

FOR SALE.

At the Baltimore Shoe Store,

MAIN STREET, A FEW TRUNKS OF

WELL ASSORTED SHOES,

Suitable for the present season,

And will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or good negotiable notes and acceptances in town.

JMOS ALLEY.

Lexington, 11th April, 1812.

Five Dollars Reward.

FOR James Ochelree, who went off on the 30th March, and may be harboured about Lexington: he was conveyed off and kept from my employ for five months, and was harboured amongst the free negroes for some time—and a negro fellow was sent to entice him off the last time, as I understand. He is about thirteen years of age, small of his age and black hair. This is to forewarn any person from harbouring him, as the law will be put in force against any person if found doing so. I will give the reward if brought home or lodged in any jail where I can get him.

ISAAC YARNALL.

Waters of Town Park, 6 miles from Lexington.

Coffee & Sugar.
110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODATING
TERMS, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and
Mill streets.
Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-1f

Jeremiah Neave
HAS LATELY RECEIVED A FRESH AS-
SORTMENT OF
MERCHANTIZE,
Which he will sell for Cash, or approved paper,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS.
**Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hard
Ware,**

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.
LADIES' SHOES, STRAW BONNETS,
MEN'S COARSE ditto, MEN & BOYS' PHIL-
ADELPHIA HATS
Cotton by the Bale.

And Prime Cotton, Retail, as usual.
Spun Cotton from different factories,
Hamilton's best Snuff, wholesale or retail
at the Philadelphia prices,
Pittsburgh Castings, Dorsey Iron, Wire &
Brass Sifters for Powder-makers and
others, of all sizes.

Nails, Paints, Stationery, &c.
Linen, good tow Linen and 600 and 700
Linen, received in exchange for
Merchandise
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1812. 5-1f

Academy for Young Ladies.
Mrs. BECK

MOST respectfully informs her friends and
the public, that her ACADEMY will be
opened on the 15th of February, in which will
be taught, as usual, every useful as well as every
elegant branch, necessary to form an English,
classical Education. The terms, Twenty-four
Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, in ad-
vance. A vacation will be given from the 15th
of December, to the 15th of February, for
which no deduction will be made; the weather
at that time, being generally too severe for
young Ladies to encounter; neither will the
age or size of the scholars admitted, make any
difference in the terms. Music and Painting,
not being included in the above terms, will be
taught, by the quarter, at Twelve Dollars.

Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every ex-
ertion within the sphere of her abilities, for the
improvement of those with whose education
she may be flattered; and to those friends who
have honoured her with their patronage, she
returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.
WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812.—5-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE
Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.
WE wish to inform Merchants and Dealers
that they may be supplied with this article on
the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale
or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market,
we pursue the most approved method yet dis-
covered, and we flatter ourselves from the assid-
uous attention which we intend to devote per-
sonally to every branch of the business, and
from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we
will be able to give satisfaction to those who
may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the
western country promptly attended to—and if
our tobacco does not meet the expectation of
our customers, we will receive it back again at
our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two
or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also
to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above
business.
D. COBBS & CO.
Lexington, June 11, 1811.

I DO hereby warn all persons from trading
or contracting in any way with my wife Jennet
Barnes, as I will not be answerable for any of
her contracts.


ZACHARIAH BARNES.
March 18th, 1812. 14-31*

FANATICISM EXPOSED:
OR THE
Scheme of Shakerism
Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion,
and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE
Rev. JOHN BAILEY,
Of Kentucky.
Lately published, and for sale at the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER
WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR
SALT-PETRE,
At their Store in Lexington, during present
year.
January 1st, 1812.

The Subscriber

HAS REMOVED HIS
 **Boot & Shoe Manufactory**

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's
on Water-street, where he still intends
carrying on that business in all its various
branches. He has now on hand a handsome as-
sortment of
Philadelphia Leather,
and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.
26th January, 1812. 5-1f

TAKEN UP by James Carothers, in Jessa-
mine county, on Clear creek, one Brown Horse,
6 years old, a few white hairs in his forehead,
near 14 and an half hands high, appraised to
25 dollars, this 8th January, 1812.
12-31*

TAKEN UP by Abel Pickeral living on
Grassy-lick creek, Montgomery county, a Bay
Mare, twelve years old, thirteen hands and a
half high, a star in the forehead, no brands
perceivable, appraised to ten dollars—posted
before me this 2d day of December, 1811.
A copy, Attest
H. LANE, d. c.

Book Binding Generally.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his
friends and the public, that he has recently
removed to Lexington and again commenced
business, on main street, two doors below Lime-
stone street nearly opposite Postlethwait's inn.
Book Binding in all its branches will be
carried on, and executed in the best style, on
moderate terms. The attention and exertion
of the subscriber will be wholly devoted to
give satisfaction to his customers—and he
hopes to merit a share of business.

JOHN F. CARTER.
Dec. 22, 1811. 1f

THE subscriber informs his friends that he
has returned to Lexington, where he intends,
in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND,
to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner

In all its branches, if liberally encouraged.
Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's
shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the
opposite side of the street, in the house for-
merly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW K. WENDEY.
March 14th, 1812. 12-1f

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown
to Mountsterling, and has opened

A House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a gen-
eral public, for their past favors, and
hopes by his attention to business, to merit a
share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12-1f

FOR SALE.
FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND.

SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the
bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the
mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation
of this place is one of the most elegant for a
town and will probably become a county seat
whenever the country is settled so as to afford
a division of the present counties, a town will
be built at this place called Vevay. A post
office is already established. The purchaser
will have the advantage of a ferry across the
Ohio, if he chooses.—this is of much impor-
tance, as the road is expected to become very
public. For further particulars, enquire of the
printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN F. DUFOUR.
Vevay, March 18, 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who have any
demands against the estate or the heirs of
James McCabe deceased, (late of the County of
Jesse) to make them known to the subscrib-
er, living in the aforesaid county, and those
indebted to the estate are again requested to
make immediate payment: and the public are
hereby notified not to take an assignment of a
bond, for 100 acres of Land, situate on Brush
Creek, Green County: which bond purports to
be given by the decedent, to ascertain Pat-
rick McCabe, and by him assigned to a certain
Bales, of Green county; who
has made application to the subscriber for
information on the subject; the subscriber then
and now believes said bond not to be genuine,
therefore gives the above caution.

FRANCES McCABE, Adm'r.
March 31, 1812. 14-31*

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES
with gratitude the
many favours he has
received since he
commenced business
in Lexington, and
begs leave to inform
his old customers and
the public generally, that he has leased of Mr.
Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive
and commodious building, where he will be
thankful to receive a continuance of their fa-
vours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to
give satisfaction. He will be constantly sup-
plied with the most choice liquors, and his ta-
ble shall be furnished with the best viands
which the Lexington market affords. Partic-
ular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his
stables shall be abundantly supplied with prov-
ender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.
CONTAINING seventy-five acres,
with a handsome, new and conven-
ient one story Brick House, with
smoke house, ice house and other
useful buildings; two good springs
and a pond of stock water; the whole under
fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road,
two and a half miles from the Lexington
court house. This land lies remarkably well,
and is divided into forty-two acres of wood
and thirty three cleared. It is presumed this
property from its vicinity to the town and other
advantages, would be found a suitable resi-
dence for a man of business. A fourth part
of the purchase money will be required in hand,
for the balance a liberal credit will be given.
Possession may be had if required in two
months. The title to this tract is indisputa-
ble. For further particulars enquire of the
printer.

11-1f March 7.

James Megowan,

CABINET MAKER,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced
business in Lexington, and opened a shop
on Mill street, in the house lately occupied by
Downing & Grant, painters.

Every species of Cabinet work that his
friends may choose to order, will be executed
on short notice, in an elegant and fashionable
manner, and on reasonable terms.
2-1f January 6th, 1812.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Six Likely Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To
save fruitless application none need be of-
fered unless well recommended.—Enquire of
the Printer.

11-1f March 9, 1812.

TAKEN UP by George Jameson, in Jessa-
mine county, on Sinking creek, one dark bay
mare, with a blaze face, near 14 hands high 6
years old, appraised to twenty dollars, this 1st
day of February, 1812.

15-81* **RICH'D. LAFON, j. p. c.**

**LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-
Office at Lexington, Ky. which if not tak-
en out in three months, will be sent to the
General-Post-Office as dead letters.**

Ayres John
Alexander Robert
Allis Henry,
Allen Miss Maria
Alexander Aaron

Bradford John
Berriman Thos. H.
Brown H. H.
Bell Susannah
Buford Abraham
Bell William
Babin Stephen
Brown Morgan
Baldwin & Rice
Bullock Edmund
Bledsoe Jesse

Bacon W. J. am
Branks Ephraim
Brown John
Blackmore
Boston Simeon
Bainbridge Absolom
Blythe James
Beatty James
Bush Charles
Beatty Robert
Bacon, Alis & C.
F. a ker Leonard
Faresley Benedict
Bodley, C. F. C. C. 3

Conover Peter
Canel Eysick
Curtin Elizabeth
Crow Leonard
Clark Jacob
Crane Elias
Carlton James
Cahill William
Connelly John
Campbell Arthur L.
Cheatham Major
Campbell Robert
Colgahoun James
Campbell Arthur
Campbell Edm
Croxtin Richard
Creath Mr.

Denham Miss Susan
Dunbar Robert
Dubaw Carlsteen
Denniston William
Dedman Col.
Dural Zachariah
Danolson John
Dickey William
Dulong Jesse

Elliott Benjamin
Etherington Mr.
Alexandria Aaron
Eastis William
Fink Henry
Florence William
Fraserstone Jeremiah
Fookes Abigail
Fisk John
Farry William

Govett Wm. G.
Grant Thomas
Goodwin Lloyd K.
Gibbons Sary Ann
Gears William
Gill Spencer
Gray Robert
Grooms Elijah
Grooms Isaac
Gilbert Henry

Harkins Marnu
Heydell Mary
Hodgers Daniel
Hickson John M.
Hoolmes Mary A.
Holloway Amos
Hickman Thomas
Hearndon William
Hunt John
Hagley John
Howard William
Heron James L.
Henry William
Hess Henry
Hughes William

January Ephraim
Jouitt John
Irving John
Ishum John
Kindale John S.
Kice Henry
Kenny Benjamin
Kipheart Fredk.

Lyon Matthew, jun.
Leedin John
Louton Charles
Long James
Link Philip
Link George
Langley John W.

Meclure Andrew
March John
Moore John W.
McClema Starting
McZary Martha
Moreland James
McCuddy Isaac
Murphy John
Morris Joshua
Mc Chesney Saml.
Montgomery Alex.
Monroe William
Medcalf William
Meddy Burges S.
Moss John
Martin James
McCoy Robert
McMurry Saml.
Maddox Notley
McConathy Jacob

Newel John
Neal Robert
Offutt Samuel

Prohman Henry
Parish Barlet
Parish Peter
Payne Elizabeth
Price Phoebe
Parris Lewis
Pitman James
Pogue John M.
Palker John

Rickett Enoch
Roman Alexander
Riley James
Roberts Rebecca

Robinson George
Rawlings Robert
Ruth John
Rice Joel
Rollins Thomas
Rawlings Joseph

Stifffield John
Smith Saml. B.
Shaw John Robert
Smith Thomas F.
Smith John H.
Sterne Charles
Smith Dr. Saml. B.
Sedou Conrod
Smedley John
Stiles Joseph
Stout Elisha
Stephenson Margaret
Seuai Matthias

Thompkins John
Townshend William
Thornton Col. A.
Tull Thomas
Turner Wm.
Tomlin Elijah
Temple Benjamin

Vance Peter or Thos.
Wilson George
Woods Rice
White Charles
Walker Isaac W.
Woodbridge Pourtar
Williams Geo.
Warble Philip
Wheeler Clement
Watt Henry
Woodridge M. S.
Winans Nicholas

Young Doct. Henry
Young Leonard
April 1st, 1812. **JOHN JORDAN, Jun.**
15-31

Robinson George
Rawlings Robert
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Young Leonard
April 1st, 1812. **JOHN JORDAN, Jun.**
15-31

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the
Post-Office at Nicholasville, Jessamine
county, March 31st, 1812, and if not taken
out in 3 months, will be sent to the General-
Post-office as dead letters, viz.

Joseph Brown
William Evans
David Lasneur
William Young
George W. Graves
William Pollard
John Fishback
Thomas Briant, Jun.
Samuel Wilson
Thomas Rankin
Catharine Thomas
Doct. M. Q. Ashby
David Moore
Samuel Wilson
Robert Shanklin
John Seavel
George W. Graves
James M'Queen
Alanson Hulse
William S. Sullivan
George W. Graves
James W. Clay
James Bennet
Samuel H. Woodson
Isaac Roman
John W. Crockett
James Johns
James Risk
James Walth
Betsey Floyd
William Sublett
Daniel Switsey
William Clark
William N. Potts

Francis Lowens
Joseph Morgan
James Turner
Edward Woods
Mrs. M. Webber
Thomas Locker
To the Clerk of the
Jessamine Circuit
Court, or
Peter Weathers
John Irvine
Jane Cunningham
George W. Graves
James Connor
Francis Lowens
Betsey Floyd
William Young
Edward Woods
John Thomas
Miss Catharine Smith
Reuben Hulse
George Walker, Esq.
Robert Black
Robert Graves
George Simpson
Joshua Hictson
George W. Graves
Michael Arranspiger
Moses Wilson
Margaret Wilson
Michael Arranspiger
William Phillips
William Simpkins

John Jordan, Jun.
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James Risk
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Robert Graves
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Joshua Hictson
George W. Graves
Michael Arranspiger
Moses Wilson
Margaret Wilson
Michael Arranspiger
William Phillips
William Simpkins

John Jordan, Jun.
15-31

I WISH TO SELL
A tract of LAND.
WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, con-
taining TWO HUNDRED AND THIR-
TY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are
cleared, with some improvements, and an in-
disputable title.—Or I will exchange it for
Land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Ap-
ply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or
14-1f **JOHN TODD, Lexington.**

FOR SLE.
The following tracts of LAND, in the
state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres.
Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres.
Lying on the south side of Tennessee River,
opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres.
Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres.
Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch
of the Tennessee, including a remarkable
large Spring, known by the name of

FLINDLESTON'S SPRING.
Also—3200 Acres,
Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE
PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on
the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable.—
For terms and further particulars, application
to be made to
ANTHONY FOSLER, Nashville.
Also for sale, several
HOUSES & LOTS.
In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly
the property of William Thomson. Applica-
tion to be made to Daniel M'Ilroy, of said
town.
March, 1 12.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note
or Book Account, are requested to make
immediate payment to William Macbean, who
is authorised to receive and settle the same.—
he has also directions to commence suits against
all those who fail to avail themselves of this
notice.
THOMAS D. OWINGS.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-1f

I DO hereby warn all persons from taking
an assignment on a note given by me to
James Hendricks, Jun. of the state of North
Carolina, for the sum of two hundred and thirty
dollars, dated September, the 20th, 1811;—
the note to be discharged in horses, and the
horses to be delivered at James Hendricks's in
Madison county, Kentucky, on or before the
1st day of January, 1812; which horses I did
deliver according to contract, on the 3d day of
December, 1811.

12-61 **BENEDICTE CHORNY**

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note
or Book Account, are requested to make
immediate payment to William Macbean, who
is authorised to receive and settle the same.—
he has also directions to commence suits against
all those who fail to avail themselves of this
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THOMAS D. OWINGS.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-1f

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deliver according to contract, on the 3d day of
December, 1811.

12-61 **BENEDICTE CHORNY**

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note
or Book Account, are requested to make
immediate payment to William Macbean, who
is authorised to receive and settle the same.—
he has also directions to commence suits against
all those who fail to avail themselves of this
notice.
THOMAS D. OWINGS.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-1f

I DO hereby warn all persons from taking
an assignment on a note given by me to
James Hendricks, Jun. of the state of North
Carolina, for the sum of two hundred and thirty
dollars, dated September, the 20th, 1811;—
the note to be discharged in horses, and the
horses to be delivered at James Hendricks's in
Madison county, Kentucky, on or before the
1st day of January, 1812; which horses I did
deliver according to contract, on the 3d day of
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12-61 **BENEDICTE CHORNY**

J. P. Schatzell,
At the stone house, corner of Main and Mill
streets, Lexington,
HAS SET ON HAND OF HIS LATE IMPORTATION, A
VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GOODS,

WHICH he still offers for sale on reasonable
terms, to the Store-keepers of Kentucky,
and if desired, produce or Hemen manufac-
tures will be taken in part pay: they consist
of the following articles, viz:

Broad & Forest Cloths \$7-8th, 9-8th, and 6-4th
assorted, \$ black and all color-
Milled Cassimeres and \$ ed Cambric do.
Woolen Cords, \$ Cashmere and Chintz
Toilinet Waistcoat \$ Shawls,
ing, \$ Flushed and pulicat
Cotton Cassimeres and \$ Handkerchiefs.
Grandrelles, \$ An assortment of
Brown Hollands, \$ Ribbons, Cotton and
Men's & Women's Cot \$ Thread Laces and
ton, Worsted, Silky \$ Edgings,
and Angola Hose, \$ Sewing Silks & Twists
Pie nic Sleeves, Gloves \$ Needles and Pins,
and Mts, \$ White and all colour-
Black Sattins, Modes, \$ ed and Cotton Wire
& colored Saranits, \$ Thread,
Fashionable twilled \$ Tapes assorted,
Silk for Ladies dres \$ 8th and 4-4th Irish
ses, \$ Linens.

Men's Florentine, \$ India Muslins, Checks
Barcelona, black, white, \$ and Romall Hand-
and colored Hand \$ kerchiefs,
kerchiefs, \$ Imperial & Young My-
Dimities, Calicoes and \$ son Teas,
Chintz's, \$ Coffee and Leaf Sugary
Furnitures, Gingham \$ quarter Casks choice
& Cotton Shirtings, \$ Wine.
4-4th and 6-4th Cam \$ Also some English Sad-
bricks and Fancy \$ dery.

And he expects to receive in a few days, a
small parcel of **BUENOS AIRES HIDES.**
This is for the information of Tanners.
3-1f **Lexington, 7th January, 1812.**

State Iron Works.
The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be fill-
ed with neatness and dispatch, agreeable
to patterns forwarded. Those who wish ma-
chinery execut-d in the neatest manner, will I
hope pay the strictest attention to their pat-
terns.

Slate Forge.
Is also in complete operation: where Black-
Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. n b: supplied,
upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Forged to suit their orders. A constant sup-
ply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will
be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold
wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit
purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite
Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
December 21, 1811. 2-1f

STONE CUTTING.
ROBERT RUSSELL,

ETU NS his grateful acknowledgements
to the public for the very liberal encourage-
ment which he has received since he has com-
menced his business of stone cutting in Lexing-
ton, and solicits a continuance of public favor.
The business will be hereafter carried on un-
der the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.
In all its various branches. The